

**Out of School Children in Rural U.P.:
A Field Study in Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar Districts**

Submitted to the
**State Project Directorate Uttar Pradesh
Lucknow**

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CONTENTS

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
	Executive Summary	iii-iv
1	Introduction	1
2	Methodology	1-2
3	Sampling	2
4	Children between the age group of 6-14 years	2-3
5	Out of school children of age group 6-14 years	4
6	Religion-wise Composition of Households	5
7	Caste Composition of Households	5-6
8	Sub-Caste-wise Composition of Households	6-7
9	BPL and APL Households	7
10	Land Owned by the Households	7-8
11	Households and their Annual Income	8
12	Population – Sex and Age	8-9
13	Educational Status of Population	9-10
14	Working Status of the Population	10
15	Occupational Classification	10-11
16	Activity Status of 6-14 Years Children	11
17	Gender-wise Working Status of Out of School Children	11-12
18	Religion-wise Out of School Children	12-13
19	Caste-wise Out of School Children	13-15
20	Children Never Gone to School of Different Sub-Castes	15
21	Drop-out Children Among Sub-Castes	15-16
22	Sub-Caste-wise Children Not Going to School	16-17
23	Never School Going Children and their family Occupation	17-18
24	Never School Going Children and their Economic Status	18
25	Reasons for Never Going to School	18-19
26	Reason for Drop-out	19
27	Reasons for Presently Not Attending School	19-20
28	Reasons for Never Going to Schools (Response from Children)	20
	Major Findings	21-25
	List of Annexure (1-14)	26-27

List of Table

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	Details of the Sample Panchayats	2
2	District and Block-wise No. of children in Age Group of 6-14	3
3	Children in the Age Group of 6-14, District – Lucknow	3
4	Children in the Age Group of 6-14, District – Kanpur Nagar	3
5	District and Block wise No. of out of school children	4
6	No. of Out of school children District – Lucknow	4
7	No. of Out of school children, District-Kanpur Nagar	4
8	Classification of Households According to the Religion	5
9	Classification of Households According to caste	5
10	Classification of household according to sub-caste	6
11	Poverty and Living Status of Households	7
12	Size of Land Owned by the Households	7
13	Classification of Household According to the Annual Income	8
14	Classification of Population According to Sex and Age	9
15	Classification of Population According to their Status of Education	9
16	Classification of Population According to their Working	10
17	Classification of Population According to their Occupation	10
18	Activity Status of Children in the Age- group of 6-14 years	11
19	Gender and working status of out of school child 6-14	12
20	Out of School Children According to Religion	13
21	Out of School Children According to Caste	14
22	Sub Caste Wise Male Female Children Never Gone to School (6-14)	15
23(A)	Sub Caste –wise Male Female Drop –out Children (6-14)	15
23(B)	Sub Caste –wise Male Female Drop –out Children (6-14)	16
24(A)	Sub Caste- wise children presently not Going to school	17
24(B)	Sub Caste- wise children presently not Going to school	17
25	Classification of Never School Going Children According to their Family Occupation	18
26	Classification of Never School Going Children as per Poverty Level	18
27	Reason for children Never Gone to school	19
28	Reason For School Drop out	19
29	Reason for presently not attending in school	20
30	Reason for Children Never Gone to School (Children's Response)	20

Executive Summary

The Government of India has taken up the task of universalizing the elementary education in the country. This is being accomplished through the programme called Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) by ensuring eight years schooling for every child of 6 to 14 years with the maintenance of quality along with universal retention by the year 2010. As a part of assessment of programme's progress, State Project Directorate (SPD), SSA, Uttar Pradesh has entrusted the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow to estimate the out of school children in rural areas of Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar.

The study results are based in field based data from 1999 households of 15 villages of four Gram Panchayats falling in four blocks two from each of the districts of Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar. The households in sample villages consisting of school going age children (6 to 14 years) belong to the Hindu and Muslim religions only. The study estimates the number of out of school children along with their existing enrollment taking into consideration their religion, caste and sub-caste group and also income and occupation of their family in order to probe the association between these and children's absence from the school.

The findings of field survey data revealed 98.40 per cent of the total enrolled children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Thus, only 2.60 per cent children of school going age were found out of school. This appears to be a reasonably good performance on the part of SSA programme in the State. Among the total out of school children around one-fourth have never gone to school and three-fourths were found to be dropouts. Considering the lower share of out of school children in the total of school going age children, we can expect for achieving the task of universalisation of elementary education in stipulated time frame in the State.

In spite of satisfactory enrollment rate and lower proportion of out of school children at primary school level, the road for universalizing the elementary education appears to be long and arduous in the state as it has been again revealed from field based data that more than 30 per cent of the enrolled students have not been found going to school presently. These are the students, enrolled under the school enrollment drives and teachers have entered their names as they are eligible children. But such students are not found to be interested in attending school because of their personal disinterest in studies as well as for family reasons. The most important task is to check the high proportion of such students in total enrolled children in primary and upper primary schools of the state.

A gender-wise analysis of out of school children showed almost same share of boys and girls among children found never attending school. But share of boys in dropouts has been far higher than girls. The religion wise analysis showed higher proportion of out of school children among Hindus than Muslims. But at the same time the share of children not attending school despite their enrollment has been higher among Muslim than Hindu children.

An analysis of children found never attending school showed none of child from upper caste. They belonged to SC and OBC categories. Moreover, number of never school attending among SC's was double the number of such students in OBC category. Within the OBC's never attending children belonged to Yadav and Nai (barber) sub-caste including Muslim OBC's. Thus, the analysis showed an impact of existing caste structure on the enrollment of children in the schools. The poverty level of households did not showed any impact on never school attending students, as the number of such students belong equally to BPL as well as APL families in the study area. All the never school going children belong to the cultivators, agricultural labourers, non agricultural labourers and self employed in almost equal number in the sample villages.

An enquiry into the reasons for never attending the schools by the parents as well as children revealed that they prefer to remain busy in households work and other activities like helping their parents in agricultural activities. Some of them have also reported poverty and long distance of schools as the reasons for not going to the school. The reasons for dropout and not going to school despite present enrollment were also found to be almost same. All this calls for a sustained effort for orienting the children as well as their parents through different means for taking up elementary education seriously.

INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

The Government of India has launched a nation-wide programme of universalizing the elementary education in order to ensure that all children of 6 to 14 years of age are enrolled in school, stay in school from the elementary stage and receive education to satisfactory level. The programme called Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims at ensuring that every child in the age group of 6 to 14 receives eight years of schooling with satisfactory quality and universal retention by the year 2010. In the light of ongoing massive nation-wide programme of universalizing elementary education, the State Project Directorate (SPD), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Uttar Pradesh has commissioned the study to the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow to assess the out of school children in the rural areas of the districts of Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar of Uttar Pradesh.

2. Methodology

The children belonging to the age group of 6-14 years in the sample villages of both the districts have been identified on the basis of door-to-door survey. From the children of this age group, three types of children are further identified. These are:

- (i) Children (6-14 years) who have never attended school
- (ii) Children (6-14 years) who have attended school but subsequently left going to school (drop-outs)
- (iii) Children (6-14 years) who are enrolled as students in different classes, primary and upper primary, presently not going to school. The students under this category have been enrolled under the school enrolment drives and teachers have entered their names in the school register as they are eligible children. These are the children who were not found attending schools on the day of our visit and their absence has been recorded for more than one week.

The present study makes an estimate of children falling in each of these three categories in the sample area of both the districts. The study also identifies the 'nowhere children' in the sample districts. Nowhere children in the age group of 6 to 14 years are neither going to school nor working. These are found out by clubbing dropout students and children who have never been to school in the age group.

The estimation of out of school children has been made according to their gender, religion and caste in order to assess the impact of these factors on their absence from the school.

All the relevant information in this connection has been collected from each of the village households on a pre-structured questionnaire through door-to-door survey by the qualified and trained field staff of the Institute. The information of out of school children collected from the households has been further verified from the 'Bal Gadna Register' of the schools. The report includes the lists of all 6-14 years age children, out of school children along with the reasons of being out of school in the sample. The variation in the number of out of school children between our survey and SSA survey has also been presented in the lists.

3. Sampling

The field sample for collecting information on out of school children is taken from two village panchayats/blocks from each of the districts. Two blocks with lowest literacy levels have been selected for this purpose in each of the districts. From each of the four blocks, in both the districts, one gram panchayat is further selected randomly. The study identified 1999 household belonging to 15 villages falling in 4 gram panchayats from four blocks of two districts following the above sampling procedure. Every household of the selected gram panchayat was visited by the team members to collect the relevant information. Table 1 presents the selected blocks, gram panchayats, their villages and number of households in each category.

Table 1 : Details of the Sample Panchayats

District	Blocks	Gram Panchayats	Name of Village	No of Household
1. Lucknow	1. Mall	1. Sarthara	1. Sarthara 2. Saibansi 3. Raja Khera 4. Raidaskera	457
		1. Pahar Nagar Tikariya	5. Pahar Nagar 6. Tikariya 7. Virampur 8. Alipur	494
		Total		951
2. Kanpur Nagar	1. Kalyanpur 2. Ghatampur	Tikra	9. Tikra	518
		Gopalpur	10. Gopalpur 11. Sardepur 12. Amar Singh ka Dera 13. Gokul Ganj 14. Raipur	530
		Total		1048
3. Total				1999

Source : Based on field data

4. Children between the age group of 6-14 years

The total number of children belonging to the age group of 6-14 years in the selected blocks of Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar district is presented in Table. 2.

Table No. 2: District and Block-wise No. of children in Age Group of 6-14

Block/District	GIDS Survey	SSA Household Survey	Difference
Mall	642	678	-36
Gosainganj	518	595	-77
LUCKNOW	1160	1273	-113
kalyanpur	660	660	-
Ghatampur	503	492	+11
KANPUR NAGAR	1163	1152	+11

Source : Based on field data

As per the survey results of the GIDS, a total of 113 children are not found in the age group of 6-14 years in the sample villages of both the blocks of Lucknow district. A shortfall of 36 children in Mall bloc and 77 children in Gosaiganj block is recorded as per our results. As against this, in case of Kanpur Nagar, a total of 11 children have not been reported in SSA survey in Ghatampur block. The village blocks and district- wise tables (table 3 &4) showing these shortfalls are also presented along with this. The detailed list of each child of 6-14 years age along with the father's name of respective child has also been annexed at the end of this report.

Table No. 3: Children in the Age Group of 6-14, District - Lucknow

Block/village	GIDS Survey	SSA Household Survey	Difference
Block-MALL			
Sarthara	191	219	-28
Saibansi	290	294	-4
Raja Khera	90	92	-2
Raidas Khera	71	73	-2
Block- GOSAINGANJ			
Paharnagar	99	122	-23
Tikariya	177	165	+12
Virampur	216	281	-65
Alipur	26	27	-1
LUCKNOW	1160	1273	-113

Source : Based on field data

Table No. 4: Children in the Age Group of 6-14, District – Kanpur Nagar

Block/village	GIDS Survey	SSA Household Survey	Difference
Block-KALYANPUR			
Tikra	660	660	-
Block-GHATAMPUR			
Gopal Pur	227	228	-1
Sarde Pur	108	94	+14
Amar Singh Ka Dera	11	15	-4
Gokul Pur	60	47	+13
Rai Pur	97	108	-11
Total	1163	1152	+11

Source : Based on field data

5. Out of school children of age group 6-14 years

The total number of out of school children, in the age group of 6-14 years in the sample villages, blocks of both the districts, i.e. Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar is presented in Tables 4 to Table 6. The list of given children along with their father's name and the reasons for being out of school is also presented in the annexure at the end of the report.

As per results of SSA survey, no out of school child was found in the sample villages in both the districts. As against this total 31 out of school children were identified in Lucknow and 6 in Kanpur Nagar as our survey results. The details are presented in Tables 5 to 7.

Table No. 5: District and Block wise No. of out of school children

District/Block	GIDS Survey			SSA Household Survey			Difference		
	Never Enrolled	Drop-Out	Total	Never Enrolled	Drop-Out	Total	Never Enrolled	Drop-Out	Total
Mall	5	21	26	-	-	-	5	21	26
Gosainganj	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
LUCKNOW	6	25	31	-	-	-	6	25	31
Kalyanpur	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Ghatampur	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
KANPUR NAGAR	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6

Source : Based on field data

Table No. 6: No. of Out of school children District - Lucknow

Village	GIDS Survey			SSA Household Survey			Difference		
Block- MALL	Never Enrolled	Drop-Out	Total	Never Enrolled	Drop-Out	Total	Never Enrolled	Drop-Out	Total
Sarthara	2	5	7	0	0	0	2	5	7
Saibansi	2	16	18	0	0	0	2	16	18
Raja Khera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raidas Khera	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Block- GOSAINGANJ									
Paharnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tikariya	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3
Virampur	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Alipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	25	31	0	0	0	6	25	31

Source : Based on field data

Table No. 7: No. of Out of school children, District-Kanpur Nagar

Village	GIDS Survey			SSA Household Survey			Difference		
	Never Enrolled	Drop-Out	Total	Never Enrolled	Drop-Out	Total	Never Enrolled	Drop-Out	Total
Tikra	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Gopal Pur	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Sarde Pur	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Amar Singh Ka Dera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gokul Pur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rai Pur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	6	0	0	0	3	3	6

Source : Based on field data

6. Religion-wise Composition of Households

The sample households of both the districts belonged to Hindu and Muslim religions. Most of them (93.70 per cent) are Hindus and rest 6.30 per cent belong to the Muslim religion. A relatively higher proportion of Muslims (8.58 per cent) households was found in Kanpur Nagar. The share of Muslim was recorded to be only 3.79 per cent in the sample households of Lucknow district (Table 8).

Table 8 : Classification of Households According to the Religion

District	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Lucknow	915 (96.21)	36 (3.79)	951 (100.00)
Kanpur Nagar	958 (91.42)	90 (8.58)	1048 (100.00)
Total	1873 (93.70)	126 (6.30)	1999 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

7. Caste Composition of Households

The caste composition in the sample districts indicated that more than 44 per cent households were Scheduled Castes households, 40.65 per cent OBCs and only 15.12 per cent households belonged to the general category among Hindus (Table 9). Among Muslims, around one-third households belonged to the OBC category and rest of the households to the general category.

Table 9: Classification of Households According to Caste

District	Hindu Households				Muslim Households			Grand Total
	General	OBC	SC	Total	OBC	Others	Total	
Lucknow	108 (11.80)	271 (29.62)	536 (58.58)	915(100.0) (96.21)	34(94.44)	2(5.66)	36(100.0) (3.79)	951 (100.0)
Kanpur Nagar	175 (18.29)	490(51.20)	292 (30.51)	957(100.0) (91.32)	8(8.79)	83(91.21)	91(100.0) (8.68)	1048 (100.0)
Total	283 (15.12)	761 (40.65)	828 (44.23)	1872(100.0) (93.65)	42(33.07)	85(66.93)	127(100.0) (6.35)	1999 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

A district-wise caste composition further showed 58.58 per cent Scheduled Caste households in the sample area of Lucknow district. The OBC households constituted 29.62 per cent and the households of general category were merely 11.80 per cent of the total sample households. Thus, the highest proportion of SC household existed in Lucknow. As against this, only 30.51 per cent sample households belonged to the Scheduled Caste category and 18.29 per cent households to the general category. The highest number of households (51.20 per cent) belonged to the OBC category in Kanpur Nagar.

Among Muslims, out of the sample households of Lucknow district, more than 94 per cent belonged to the OBC category. Contrary to this, OBC households constituted only 8.79 per cent among Muslims of Kanpur Nagar.

8. Sub-Castewise Composition of Households

A sub-castewise analysis of households in sample villages showed the highest number of Brahmin households (87.63 per cent) in the general category in both the districts. Among OBCs the highest (45.73 per cent) households belonged to Yadava sub-caste followed by kurmis (Table 10). Kumhars were the third largest number of households in both the sample districts.

Table 10: Classification of Household According To Sub-Caste

Caste	Lucknow	Kanpur Nagar	Total
HINDU			
GENERAL			
Brahman	91 (84.26)	157(89.71)	248 (87.63)
Thakur	17 (15.74)	18(10.28)	35 (12.37)
Total	108 (100.00)	175(100.00)	283 (100.00)
OTHER BACKWARD CASTE			
Yadav	190 (70.11)	158(32.24)	348 (45.73)
Kurmi	-	159(32.44)	159 (20.89)
Teli	7 (2.58)	4(0.82)	11 (1.44)
Kumhar	15 (5.54)	46(9.38)	61 (8.02)
Nai	18 (6.64)	19 (3.87)	37 (4.86)
Pal	-	26 (5.30)	26 (3.42)
Gupta	9 (3.32)	18 (3.67)	27 (3.55)
Sunar	-	13 (2.65)	13 (1.71)
Maurya	15 (5.54)	20 (4.08)	35 (4.60)
Kahar	10(3.69)	13 (2.65)	23 (3.02)
Other	7(2.58)	14 (2.85)	21 (2.76)
Total	271(100.00)	490 (100.00)	761 (100.00)
SCHEDULED CASTE			
Raidas	205(38.25)	187 (64.04)	392 (47.34)
Pasi	319(59.51)	36 (12.32)	355 (42.87)
Dhobi	12(2.24)	7 (2.39)	19 (2.29)
Nut	-	35 (11.99)	35 (4.23)
Dhanuk	-	10 (3.42)	10 (1.22)
Other	-	17 (5.82)	17 (2.05)
Total	536(100.00)	292 (100.00)	828 (100.00)
Total Hindu	915(96.21)	957 (91.32)	1872 m(93.65)
MUSLIM			
GENERAL			
Pathan	-	83 (91.21)	83 (65.35)
Other Backward Caste			
Ansari	23(63.89)	8 (8.19)	31 (24.60)
Nai	13(36.11)	-	13 (10.25)
Total Muslim	36(3.79)	91(8.68)	127 (100.00)
Grand Total	951(100.00)	1048 (100.00)	1999 (100.00)

Source : Based on field data

The most predominant caste belonged to Raidas and Pasi sub-caste in the SC category of the sample. Among Muslims, most of the households (65.35 per cent) belonged to the general category comprising of Pathans. The rest of the sample households belonged the OBC category, consisting of 24.60 per cent Ansari households and remaining 10.25 per cent Nai Muslim community.

9. BPL and APL Households

An estimation of overall poverty level among sample households indicated 22.86 percent of the total households below poverty line. It is further revealed from Table 11 that a 23.55 per cent households fall below poverty line in Lucknow as compared to 22.23 per cent households in Kanpur Nagar district.

Table 11: Poverty and Living Status of Households

District	Total households	Households Below Poverty Line	Households Above Poverty Line
Lucknow	951(100.00)	224(23.55)	727(76.45)
Kanpur Nagar	1048(100.00)	233(22.23)	815(77.77)
Total	1999(100.00)	457(22.86)	1542(77.14)

Source: Field Study

10. Land Owned by the Households

Data relating to land owned by sample households presented in Table 12 indicated less than 27 per cent landless households in Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar. A higher number of landless households (36.70 per cent) were identified in Lucknow as against only about 18 per cent landless households in Kanpur Nagar district. The households with land size below one acre was also higher in Lucknow (20.19 per cent) as compared to the household in the same land size category (17.56 per cent) in Kanpur Nagar.

Table 12: Size of Land Owned by the Households

District	(Acre)							Total
	Landless	Below 1 Acre	1- 2.50	2.50- 5.00	5.00- 7.50	7.50- 10.00	10.00 and above	
Lucknow	349 (36.70)	192 (20.19)	241 (25.34)	135 (14.20)	31 (3.26)	1 (0.10)	2 (0.21)	951 (100.00)
Kanpur Nagar	189 (18.03)	184 (17.56)	291 (27.77)	186 (17.75)	105 (10.02)	61 (5.82)	32 (3.05)	1048 (100.00)
Total	538 (26.91)	376 (18.81)	532 (26.61)	321 (16.07)	136 (6.80)	62 (3.10)	34 (1.70)	1999 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Data also revealed that almost 90 per cent households owned land below 5 acre. A relatively higher proportion of households held land above 5 acre in Kanpur Nagar as compared to Lucknow. The land size more than 10 acre was held by only 0.21 per cent households in Lucknow as against more than 3 per cent among the sample households in Kanpur Nagar.

11. Households and their Annual Income

As per data presented in Table 13 the average annual income of sample households in both the districts turned out to be Rs.51057. In case of Lucknow district, it has been higher (Rs.53892) than the same in Kanpur Nagar where the average annual household income was only Rs.48485. More than 25 per cent households had annual income below Rs.20000 in Lucknow. Whereas only 9.26 per cent household held annual income below Rs.20,000 in Kanpur Nagar.

Table 13: Classification of Household According to the Annual Income

Income (Rupees)	Lucknow H.H.	Kanpur Nagar H.H.	Total H.H.
Below 20,000	239(25.13)	97(9.26)	336(16.81)
20,000-30,000	202(21.24)	214(20.42)	416(20.81)
30,000-40,000	201(21.14)	234(22.32)	435(21.76)
40,000-50,000	76(7.99)	182(17.37)	258(12.91)
50,000-60,000	25(2.63)	106(10.11)	131(6.55)
60,000-70,000	49(5.15)	16(1.53)	65(3.25)
70,000-80,000	41(4.31)	46(4.39)	87(4.35)
80,000-90,000	33(3.47)	46(4.39)	79(3.95)
90,000-100000	29(3.05)	64(6.11)	93(4.65)
Above 100000	56(5.89)	43(4.10)	99(4.65)
Total households	951(100.00)	1048(100.00)	1999(100.00)
Per Households (R.s)	53,892	48485	51057

Source : Based on field data

Figures in bracket indicate percentage

On an average, 16.81 per cent households held annul income below Rs.20,000 in the districts of Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar. More than 72 per cent sample households had average annual income less than Rs.50,000 in these districts. Less than 5 per cent households held annual income between Rs.90,000 and Rs.1,00,000. The households having annual income more than Rs.1.0 lakh also constituted less than 5 per cent in the sample area.

12. Population – Sex and Age

Age and sex wise population presented in Table 14, indicates 45.25 per cent females against 54.75 per cent male population in the sample area. A relatively better sex ratio in Kanpur Nagar than Lucknow is also observed among the sample population. Population data has further shown more than 22 per cent population in the age group of 6 to 14 years which is in

the school going age. The share of population in this age group has been higher in Lucknow as compared to Kanpur Nagar. However, the absolute number of children in this age group has been almost same in both the districts as presented in Table 14.

Table 14: Classification of Population According to Sex and Age

Particulars	Lucknow	Kanpur Nagar	Total
Sex:			
Male	2642(55.28)	3135(54.30)	5777(54.75)
Female	2137(44.72)	2638(45.70)	4775(45.25)
Total	4779(100.00)	5773(100.00)	10552(100.00)
Age:			
Below 6 years	645(13.50)	718(12.44)	1363(12.92)
6-14 years	1160(24.27)	1163(20.14)	2323(22.01)
15-39	1963(41.08)	2425(42.01)	4388(41.58)
40-59	724(15.15)	1026(17.77)	1750(16.59)
60 years+	287(6.00)	441(7.64)	728(6.90)
Total	4779(100.00)	5773(100.00)	10552(100.00)

Source : Based on field data

The population below 6 years constituted around 13 per cent of the total in the districts. More than 58 per cent population belonged to the working age group. Only around 7 per cent population was above the age of 60 years.

13. Educational Status of Population

As per survey results, about 33 per cent population in the sample area of both the districts is recorded to be illiterates. The data relating to educational status presented in Table 15 further indicate around 15 per cent population has education below primary school level. Upto primary level education was acquired by only 13 per cent population. But upper primary level educated population constituted more than 10 per cent of the total population in the sample area.

Table 15: Classification of Population According to their Status of Education

Education level	Lucknow	Kanpur Nagar	Total
Illiterate	1818(38.04)	1636(28.34)	3454(32.73)
Below Primary	847(17.72)	688(11.92)	1535(14.55)
Primary	504(10.55)	886(15.35)	1390(13.17)
Upper Primary	850(17.79)	1062(18.40)	1912(18.12)
High School	367(7.68)	742(12.85)	1109(10.51)
Intermediate	223(4.67)	443(7.67)	666(6.31)
Graduate	143(2.99)	262(4.54)	405(3.84)
P.G	15(0.31)	41(0.71)	56(0.54)
Diploma	12(0.25)	13(0.22)	25(0.24)
Total	4779(100.00)	5773(100.00)	10552(100.00)

Source : Based on field data

The percentage share of educated population upto high school and intermediate was far lower than this. Less than four per cent people were graduates and around half per cent had post-graduate level education. A high proportion of illiterate population was identified in Lucknow as compared to Kanpur Nagar.

14. Working Status of the Population

The highest share of the population in the sample area (32.84 per cent) was found to be students followed by working people constituting around 30 per cent of the total population. The third largest segment of population (21.73 per cent) is identified s housewives in the area. The data relating to unemployed population as presented in Table 16 indicated only 2.35 per cent population under this category. Old age and retired population constituted 2.64 per cent of the population. The unemployed population is recorded to be far higher in Lucknow (4.84 per cent) as compared to the same in Kanpur Nagar (0.20 per cent).

Table 16: Classification of Population According to their Working

Working status	Lucknow	Kanpur Nagar	Total
Working	1379(28.86)	1768(30.63)	3147(29.82)
Student	1633(34.17)	1832(31.73)	3465(32.84)
Child	506(10.59)	615(10.65)	1121(10.62)
Retired/Pensioner/old Age	121(2.53)	157(2.72)	278(2.64)
Housewife	908(19.00)	1385(23.99)	2293(21.73)
Unemployment	232(4.85)	16(0.28)	248(2.35)
Total	4779(100.00)	5773(100.00)	10552(100.00)

Source : Based on field data

15. Occupational Classification

The highest proportion of the working population is found to be engaged as non-agricultural laborer (31.78 per cent) followed by cultivators (23.83 per cent) in both the districts. The population engaged as agricultural labour turned out to be only 7.79 per cent. The share of non-agricultural Labour in total has been far higher in Lucknow (38.51 per cent) than the same in Kanpur Nagar (26.53 per cent).

Table 17: Classification of Population According to their Occupation

Occupation	Lucknow	Kanpur Nagar	Total
Cultivator	266 (19.29)	484 (87.38)	750 (23.83)
Agriculture Labour	108 (7.83)	137(7.75)	245 (7.79)
Non-agriculture Labour	531 (38.51)	469 (26.53)	1000 (31.78)
Animal Husbandry	104 (7.54)	85 (4.81)	189 (6.01)
Service (Govt.)	134 (9.72)	81 (4.58)	215 (6.83)
Service (Pvt.)	86 (6.24)	85 (4.81)	171 (5.43)
Self Employed	107 (7.76)	289 (16.35)	396 (12.58)
Artisan	31 (2.25)	69 (3.90)	100 (3.18)
Others	12 (0.87)	69 (3.90)	81 (2.57)
Total	1379 (100.00)	1768 (100.00)	3147 (100.00)

Source : Based on field data

More than 16 per cent population was self-employed in Kanpur Nagar whereas less than 8 per cent people engaged themselves as self-employed in Lucknow district. At the same time, a higher proportion of population was employed in private and public sectors in Lucknow as compared to Kanpur Nagar. Engagement in animal husbandry was higher (7.54 per cent) in Lucknow than in Kanpur Nagar (4.81 per cent).

16. Activity Status of 6-14 Years Children

Out of the total children belonging to the 6 to 14 years of age, 98.40 per cent were found to be students. In case of Lucknow, 97.33 per cent children were enrolled in school as against Kanpur Nagar, where 99.40 per cent children of this age were enrolled in the schools. Less than one per cent children were found busy in household work. Table 18 further revealed that a higher proportion of children were engaged in household work in Lucknow compared to Kanpur Nagar. Only three children of this age group were found engaged for income generation, two and one each from the sample villages of Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar respectively.

Table 18: Activity Status of Children in the Age- group of 6-14 years

Particulars	Lucknow	Kanpur Nagar	Total
Student	1129(97.33)	1151(99.48)	2280(98.40)
Household work	17(1.47)	5(0.43)	22 (0.95)
Work for income generation	2(0.17)	1 (0.09)	3 (0.13)
Doing nothing	12(1.03)	0	12(0.52)
Total	1160(100.00)	1157(100.00)	2317(100.00)

Source : Based on field data

The children neither going to school nor engaged in other activity, known as 'no where children' were not found in the sample of Kanpur Nagar. But there were 12 such children (constituting 1.03 per cent of total 6-14 years) in Lucknow.

17. Gender-wise Working Status of Out of School Children

The analysis of the survey results in the sample villages revealed that there were 37 children falling in the category of out of school children out of which 18 children were girls, remaining 18 children were boys. More than 59 per cent of such children were found engaged in household work. Most of them (68.18 per cent) were the girl children.

Table 19: Gender and working status of out of school child 6-14

Particulars	Lucknow			Kanpur Nagar			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Household work	5 (33.33)	12 (75.00)	17 (54.84)	2 (66.67)	3 (100.0)	5 (83.33)	7 (38.82)	15 (78.95)	22 (59.46)
Work for income generation	2 (13.33)	0	2 (6.45)	1 (33.33)	0	1 (16.67)	3 (16.67)	0	3 (8.11)
Doing nothing	8 (53.34)	4 (25.00)	12 (38.71)	0	0	0	8 (44.44)	4 (21.05)	12 (32.43)
Total	15 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	37 (100.0)

Source : Based on field data

From the total out of school children, 32.43 per cent were found to be doing nothing. These were the 'no where children' neither working for income generation nor engaged in household activities. Most of such children (66.33 per cent) were boys. Only 8.11 per cent of the total out of school children were working for income generation in the sample villages. None of them was female, all were boys. From the total 37 out of school children, 31 belonged to Lucknow. Only 6 such children were from the sample villages of Kanpur Nagar district.

18. Religion-wise Out of School Children

Religion-wise picture of enrolled, never enrolled and drop out children and also children not going to school presently in the sample districts is presented in Table 20. A combined result of both the districts indicated 98.41 per cent enrolment of total children belonging to the age group of 6-14 years. A higher enrolment of 99.48 per cent is found in Kanpur Nagar as compared to Lucknow having 97.33 per cent enrolled children in this age group. Religion-wise enrolment has further showed a higher enrolment of Muslim children in both the districts. But in case of girl children a lower enrolment percentage was recorded among Muslim girls s compared to Hindu girl children in Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar. Overall result of enrolment among boys and girls, irrespective of religious groups, presented higher enrolment percentage among girl children in both districts.

Out of total children in 6-14 age group, 0.39 per cent children identified who were never enrolled. These were recorded to be higher (0.52 per cent) in Lucknow as against Kanpur Nagar having 0.26 per cent of the total 6-14 years children. A higher percentage of never enrolled girl children was recorded in both the districts. However, a lower percentage of out of school Hindu girl children was recorded in Lucknow. In case of Kanpur Nagar the same was higher among Hindu girls as compared to the Muslim girls. An overall high percentage of out of school children was recorded among Hindus children then Muslims.

The combined proportion of drop out children constituted 1.22 per cent of total enrolled children in both districts. Among Muslim there was no drop out child. Among Hindus, it was recorded to be higher among male children than females.

The children enrolled but not going to school frequently have constituted around 30 per cent of the total enrolled children. Such students turned out to be far higher (36.72 per cent) among Muslim than Hindus (29.63 per cent). Further, a higher percentage of girl students belonged to this category in both the religious groups.

Table 20: Out of School Children According to Religion

Items	Lucknow			Kanpur Nagar			Combined			
		Hindu	Muslim	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Total children in Age group 6-14 years	Male	590 (100.00)	22 (100.00)	612 (100.00)	564 (100.00)	76 (100.00)	640 (100.00)	1154 (100.00)	98 (100.00)	1252 (100.00)
	Female	526 (100.00)	22 (100.00)	548 (100.00)	465 (100.00)	58 (100.00)	523 (100.00)	991 (100.00)	80 (100.00)	1071 (100.00)
	Total	1116 (100.00)	44 (100.00)	1160 (100.00)	1029 (100.00)	134 (100.00)	1163 (100.00)	2145 (100.00)	178 (100.00)	2323 (100.00)
Total no. of enrolled children in Age group 6-14 years	Male	567 (96.11)	22 (100)	589 (96.24)	560 (99.29)	76 (100)	636 (99.38)	1127 (97.66)	98 (100)	1225 (97.84)
	Female	519 (98.67)	21 (95.45)	540 (98.54)	463 (99.57)	58 (100)	521 (99.62)	982 (99.09)	79 (98.75)	1061 (99.07)
	Total	1086 (97.31)	43 (97.73)	1129 (97.33)	1023 (99.42)	134 (100)	1157 (99.48)	2109 (98.32)	177 (99.44)	2286 (98.41)
Children Never Enrolled 6-14	Male	3 (0.51)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.49)	1 (0.18)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.16)	4 (0.35)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.32)
	Female	2 (0.38)	1 (4.55)	3 (0.55)	2 (0.43)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.38)	4 (0.40)	1 (1.25)	5 (0.47)
	Total	5 (0.45)	1 (2.27)	6 (0.52)	3 (0.29)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.26)	8 (0.37)	1 (0.56)	9 (0.39)
Children Dropped out 6-14	Male	20 (3.53)	0 (0.00)	20 (3.40)	2 (0.36)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.31)	22 (1.95)	0 (0.00)	22 (1.80)
	Female	5 (0.96)	0 (0.00)	5 (0.93)	1 (0.22)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.19)	6 (0.61)	0 (0.00)	6 (0.57)
	Total	25 (2.30)	0 (0.00)	25 (2.21)	3 (0.29)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	28 (1.33)	0 (0.00)	28 (1.22)
Children Not Going at present	Male	152 (26.81)	12 (54.55)	164 (27.8)	162 (28.93)	19 (25)	181 (28.46)	314 (27.86)	31 (31.63)	345 (28.16)
	Female	173 (33.33)	12 (57.14)	185 (34.3)	138 (29.81)	22 (37.93)	160 (30.71)	311 (31.67)	34 (43.04)	345 (32.52)
	Total	325 (29.93)	24 (55.81)	349 (30.9)	300 (29.33)	41 (30.59)	341 (29.47)	625 (29.63)	65 (36.72)	690 (30.18)

Source: Primary data based.

19. Caste-wise Out of School Children

A caste-wise analysis of data relating to out of school children presented in Table 21, presents caste-wise information of total number of children (6-14 years), their enrolment, never enrolled children, drop-outs and the children presently not going to school. Out of total 2286 enrolled children in the sample area of the study, 9 children (0.39 per cent) were found never enrolled. From these none was found from general category. About 67 per cent of total never school going children belonged to the Scheduled Castes category and remaining 33 per cent were from OBC group. In case of drop out children also, out of 28 (1.22 per cent), such students none was from general category and majority of them were from Scheduled Castes.

Table 21: Out of School Children According to Caste

Items	Lucknow				Kanpur Nagar				Combined				
		General	OBC	SC	Total	General	OBC	SC	Total	General	OBC	SC	Total
Total children in Age group 6-14 years	Male	44 (100.00)	231 (100.00)	337 (100.00)	612 (100.00)	103 (100.00)	345 (100.00)	192 (100.00)	640 (100.00)	147 (100.00)	576 (100.00)	529 (100.00)	1252 (100.00)
	Female	37 (100.00)	209 (100.00)	302 (100.00)	548 (100.00)	64 (100.00)	307 (100.00)	152 (100.00)	523 (100.00)	101 (100.00)	516 (100.00)	454 (100.00)	1071 (100.00)
	Total	81 (100.00)	440 (100.00)	639 (100.00)	1160 (100.00)	167 (100.00)	652 (100.00)	344 (100.00)	1163 (100.00)	248 (100.00)	1092 (100.00)	983 (100.00)	2323 (100.00)
Total no. of enrolled children in Age group 6-14 years	Male	44 (100)	223 (96.54)	322 (95.55)	589 (96.24)	103 (100.00)	341 (98.84)	192 (100.00)	636 (99.38)	147 (100.00)	564 (97.92)	514 (97.16)	1225 (97.84)
	Female	37 (100)	205 (98.09)	298 (98.68)	540 (98.54)	64 (100.00)	303 (98.70)	154 (101.32)	521 (99.62)	101 (100.00)	508 (98.45)	452 (99.56)	1061 (99.07)
	Total	81 (100)	428 (97.27)	620 (97.03)	1129 (97.33)	167 (100.00)	644 (98.77)	346 (100.58)	1157 (99.48)	248 (100.00)	1072 (98.17)	966 (98.27)	2286 (98.41)
Children Never Enrolled 6-14	Male	0 (0.00)	1 (0.45)	2 (0.62)	3 (0.51)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.29)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.16)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.35)	2 (0.39)	4 (0.33)
	Female	0 (0.00)	1 (0.49)	2 (0.67)	3 (0.56)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.30)	2 (0.38)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.20)	4 (0.88)	5 (0.47)
	Total	0 (0.00)	2 (0.47)	4 (0.65)	6 (0.53)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.16)	2 (0.58)	3 (0.26)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.28)	6 (0.62)	9 (0.39)
Children Dropped out 6-14	Male	0 ()	7 (3.14)	13 (4.04)	20 (3.40)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (1.56)	3 (0.47)	0 (0.00)	7 (1.24)	16 (3.11)	23 (1.88)
	Female	0 ()	3 (1.46)	2 (0.67)	5 (0.93)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.59)	2 (0.44)	5 (0.47)
	Total	0 ()	10 (2.34)	15 (2.42)	25 (2.21)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.87)	3 (0.26)	0 (0.00)	10 (0.93)	18 (1.86)	28 (1.22)
Children Not Going at present	Male	5 (11.36)	74 (33.18)	85 (26.40)	164 (27.84)	38 (36.89)	65 (19.06)	78 (40.63)	181 (28.46)	43 (29.25)	139 (24.65)	163 (31.71)	345 (28.16)
	Female	12 (32.43)	66 (32.20)	107 (35.91)	185 (34.26)	9 (14.06)	75 (24.75)	76 (49.35)	160 (30.71)	21 (20.79)	141 (27.76)	183 (40.49)	345 (32.52)
	Total	17 (20.99)	140 (32.71)	192 (30.97)	349 (30.91)	47 (28.14)	140 (21.74)	154 (44.51)	341 (29.47)	64 (25.81)	280 (26.12)	346 (35.82)	690 (30.18)

Source: Primary data base

Within the category of Scheduled Castes children 0.62 per cent of total have never gone to school and 1.86 per cent drop out students. In case of OBC, 0.28 per cent children have never gone to school and 0.93 per cent were drop out children. The percentage of drop out children has been higher among girls than boys in both the categories. The percentage of never enrolled children was higher among male children in case of OBCs. But it was higher among girl children in SC category.

Out of total enrolled children of 6-14 years age, more than 30 per cent students were not present in the school. In fact there are the children who are enrolled for name sake for various reasons. These are frequent defaulters in terms of presence in the school. Their knowledge in terms of reading and writing skills has been found to be almost nil. They are equally bad like out of school children in terms of their reading and writing skill development. The proportion of SC students not going to school, despite their enrolment, has been highest (35.82 per cent) as compared to OBC and general category students. A gender-wise analysis of same data further indicated that a higher proportion of girl students were found who did not go to school despite their enrolment among SC

and OBC students. However, among general category a higher percentage of enrolled boys did not go to school.

20. Children Never Gone to School of Different Sub-Castes

A sub-caste-wise analysis of children (6-14 years) never gone to school as shown in Table 22 indicated the highest proportion of such children among nais (10.0 per cent) followed by nuts (6.66 per cent) of Hindu community of the sample villages. The proportion of such children has been higher, i.e., 20 per cent among total Muslim OBC children.

Table 22 : Sub-Caste Wise Male Female Children Never Gone to School (6-14)

District	Hindu																Muslim OBC			
	Other Backward Caste						Schedule caste													
	Yadav		Nai		Total		Raikas		Pasi		Nut		Total		Total Hindu		Nai		Total Muslim	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lucknow	-	-	1 (10.0)	-	1 (10.0)	-	1 (0.69)	-	1 (0.53)	2 (1.11)	-	-	2 (0.60)	2 (1.11)	3 (2.08)	2 (1.11)	-	1 (20.0)	-	1 (20.0)
Lucknow Total	-	-	10 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	144 (100.0)	-	190 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	-	-	334 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	344 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	-	5 (100.0)	-	5 (100.0)
Kanpur Nagar	1 (0.96)	-	-	-	1 (0.96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (6.66)	-	2 (6.66)	1 (0.96)	2 (6.66)	-	-	-	-
Kanpur Total	104 (100.0)	-	-	-	104 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 (100.0)	-	30 (100.0)	104 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	-	-	-	-
Total Never School Going Children	1 (0.96)	-	1 (10.0)	-	2 (1.75)	-	1 (0.69)	-	1 (0.52)	2 (1.11)	-	2 (6.66)	2 (0.59)	4 (1.90)	4 (0.89)	4 (1.90)	-	1 (20.0)	-	1 (20.0)
Total in the Age Group	104 (100.0)	-	10 (100.0)	-	114 (100.0)	-	144 (100.0)	-	190 (100.0)	180 (100.0)	-	30 (100.0)	334 (100.0)	210 (100.0)	448 (100.0)	210 (100.0)	-	5 (100.0)	-	5 (100.0)

Source : Based on field data

The gender-wise distribution of such children further showed that most of children who have never gone to school were girls. Among Hindu sub-caste 66.67 per cent never school going children were girls. Where all these were girls among Muslim OBC children.

21. Drop-out Children Among Sub-Castes

In case of drop out children the highest drop out proportion was recorded among Kumhar sub-caste of OBC (14.28 per cent). It was followed nais and Yadavas among OBCs.

Table 23(A): Sub Caste -wise Male Female Drop -out Children (6-14)

Sl No	District	HINDU							
		Other Backward Caste							
		Yadav		Kumhar		Nai		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Lucknow	5 (3.24)	2 (1.53)	1 (14.28)	1 (10.0)	1 (11.11)	-	7 (4.11)	3 (2.14)
2	Lucknow Total En.	154 (100.0)	130 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	-	170 (100.0)	140 (100.0)
3	Kanpur Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kanpur Total En.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Combined	5 (3.24)	2 (1.53)	1 (14.28)	1 (10.0)	1 (11.11)	-	7 (4.11)	3 (2.14)
6	Combined Total	154 (100.0)	130 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	-	170 (100.0)	140 (100.0)

Table 23(B): Sub Caste –wise Male Female Drop –out Children (6-14)

Sl No	District	HINDU									
		Schedule caste								Grand Total	
		Raidas		Pasi		Nut		Toatl			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Lucknow	6 (4.28)	1 (0.85)	7 (3.80)	1 (0.56)	-	-	13 (4.01)	2 (0.68)	20 (4.04)	5 (1.15)
2	Lucknow Total En.	140 (100.0)	117 (100.0)	184 (100.0)	176 (100.0)	-	-	324 (100.0)	293 (100.0)	494 (100.0)	433 (100.0)
3	Kanpur Nagar	2 (1.76)	-	-	-	1 (2.77)	-	3 (2.01)	-	3 (2.01)	-
4	Kanpur Total En.	113 (100.0)	-	-	-	36 (100.0)	-	149 (100.0)	-	149 (100.0)	-
5	Combined	8 (3.16)	1 (0.85)	7 (3.80)	1 (0.56)	1 (2.77)	-	16 (3.38)	2 (0.68)	23 (3.57)	5 (1.15)
6	Combined Total	253 (100.0)	117 (100.0)	184 (100.0)	176 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	-	473 (100.0)	293 (100.0)	643 (100.0)	433 (100.0)

Source : Based on field data

The proportion of drop out children has been lower among SC households as compared to OBCs. However, the highest proportion of drop out is recorded (3.80 per cent) among pasi sub-caste of SCs. It was followed by nuts.

The number of drop out male children has been more than double the number of female drop out children among OBC households. Among SC children also, the number of male drop outs has been far higher (89 per cent) than female drop outs.

22. Sub-Caste-wise Children Not Going to School

A sub-caste-wise analysis of students who are not going to school presently despite their enrolment is presented in Table 24. Around 18 per cent to about 42 per cent such students belonging to Brahmin and Thakur sub-caste of general category were not attending the school. The proportion of such students has been even higher among different sub-castes of OBCs. The highest percentage of Kurmi boys and Nai girls were not attending the school. The proportion of presently not going to school children varied from 30 per cent to 33 per cent among Yadavas, the most predominant sub-caste of OBCs in our sample villages. A higher proportion of Yadav student did not attend school presently in Lucknow than Kanpur Nagar.

Table 24(A): Sub Caste- wise children presently not Going to school

District	Hindu																					
	General				Other Backward Caste																	
	Brahman		Thakur		Yadav		Kurmi		Teli		Kumhar		Nai		Pal		Gupta		Kahar		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lucknow	2 (5.88)	8 (26.67)	3 (37.5)	3 (50.00)	47 (30.52)	36 (27.69)	-	-	-	-	-	3 (30.00)	3 (33.33)	10 (55.56)	-	-	1 (16.67)	1 (33.33)	3 (23.08)	4 (40.00)	8 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
Lko Enrolment	34 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	154 (100.0)	130 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	10 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	-	-	6 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
Kanpur Nagar	36 (63.15)	8 (13.55)	2 (33.33)	1 (20.00)	29 (28.43)	35 (40.69)	6 (75.00)	6 (100.0)	-	2 (100.0)	8 (14.54)	5 (11.62)	1 (7.14)	6 (30.00)	4 (14.81)	3 (9.67)	1 (12.50)	1 (11.11)	2 (13.33)	4 (50.00)	14 (45.16)	3 (29.54)
Kanpur Nagar Enrolment	57 (100.0)	59 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	102 (100.0)	86 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	43 (100.0)	14 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	27 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	44 (100.0)
Total Dist	38 (41.75)	16 (17.97)	5 (35.71)	4 (36.36)	76 (29.68)	71 (32.81)	6 (75.00)	6 (100.0)	-	2 (100.0)	8 (14.54)	8 (15.09)	4 (17.39)	16 (42.10)	4 (17.81)	3 (9.67)	2 (14.28)	2 (16.66)	5 (17.85)	8 (44.44)	22 (66.41)	14 (31.11)
Total Enrolment	91 (100.0)	89 (100.0)	14 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	256 (100.0)	216 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	53 (100.0)	23 (100.0)	38 (100.0)	27 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	14 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	28 (100.0)	18 (100.0)	39 (100.0)	45 (100.0)

Source : Based on field data

Table 24(B): Sub Caste- wise children presently not Going to school

District	Hindu												Muslim							
	Schedule Caste												General		Other Back Ward Caste					
	Raidas		Pasi		Dhobi		Nut		Dhanuk		Other		Pathan		Ansari		Nai		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lucknow	46 (32.86)	45 (38.46)	39 (21.20)	62 (35.63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 (84.62)	8 (80.00)	1 (33.33)	4 (100.0)	12 (75.00)	12 (85.71)
Lko Enrolment	140 (100.0)	117 (100.0)	184 (100.0)	174 (100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	14 (100.0)
Kanpur Nagar	36 (31.85)	38 (42.22)	7 (30.43)	5 (29.41)	2 (25.00)	3 (33.33)	6 (16.66)	4 (14.28)	3 (60.00)	1 (33.33)	5 (71.42)	3 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	21 (100.0)	1 (33.33)	-	-	-	19 (25.00)	22 (27.93)
Kanpur Nagar Enrolment	113 (100.0)	90 (100.0)	23 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	28 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	76 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	-	-	-	76 (100.0)	58 (100.0)
Total Dist	82 (32.41)	83 (40.09)	46 (22.12)	67 (35.07)	2 (25.00)	3 (33.33)	6 (16.66)	4 (14.28)	3 (60.00)	1 (33.33)	5 (71.42)	3 (100.0)	19 (25.00)	21 (38.18)	11 (84.61)	9 (69.23)	1 (33.33)	4 (100.0)	32 (34.78)	34 (47.22)
Total Enrolment	253 (100.0)	207 (100.0)	207 (100.0)	191 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	36 (100.0)	28 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	76 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	13 (100.0)	13 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	92 (100.0)	72 (100.0)

Source : Based on field data

23. Never School Going Children and their Family Occupation

Almost an equal number of never school attending children belonged to the families having occupation as cultivator, agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour and self-employment. The families having occupation as non-agricultural labour had a relatively higher number of never school going children as presented in Table 25.

Table 25: Classification of Never School Going Children According to their family Occupation

District / Occupation	Cultivator	Agricultural Labour	Non-Agricultural	Self-Employment	Total
Lucknow	1 (16.66)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.66)	2 (33.33)	6 (100.00)
Kanpur	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	2 (66.66)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)
Total	2 (22.22)	2 (22.22)	3 (33.33)	2 (22.22)	9 (100.00)

Source : Based on field data

24. Never School Going Children and their Economic Status

Out of total 9 never school going children, 5 belonged to the families living below poverty line and 4 above the poverty line (Table 26). Thus, there has not been much effect of families' poverty level on the schooling of children in the sample area.

Table 26: Classification of Never School Going Children As Per Poverty Level

Districts/ Status of family	B.P.L	A.P.L	Total
Lucknow	3 (50.00)	3 (50.000)	6 (100.00)
Kanpur	2 (66.66)	1 (33.33)	3 (100.00)
Total	5 (55.55)	4 (44.44)	9 (100.00)

Source : Based on field data

The absence of presently enrolled children among SC sub-Castes varied from about 17 per cent among girl Nut students to the highest 60 per cent among Dhanuk male students. In certain sub-caste none of the enrolled girl students found attending school on a regular basis.

In case of Muslims also the absence of presently enrolled students has been a regular practice. Though the absence of 25 per cent to 38 per cent among general category enrolled Muslim students was observed, but it was far higher (69 per cent to 85 per cent) among Ansari boys and girls. In some cases, like among the girls from Nai community, none of the students attended school presently.

25. Reasons for Never Going to School

More than 44 per cent households reported that children in their family are not going to school because they are involved in household work. Table 27 further indicated that more than 22 per cent household did not send their children to school because of poverty and long distant location of school from the residence. The same proportion of households reported that as their school going children are involved in looking after of their siblings in the family, they are not going to school.

Table 27: Reason for Children for Never Going to School

Reason	Lucknow	Kanpur	Total
Poverty in Family	2 (20.00)	-	2 (15.38)
Long Distance of School	2 (20.00)	-	2 (15.38)
Involved in House hold work	2 (20.00)	2 (66.67)	4 (30.78)
To look after Children	2 (20.00)	-	2 (15.38)
Others	2 (20.00)	1 (33.33)	3 (23.08)
Total responses	10 (100.00)	3 (100.0)	13 (100.0)

Source : Based on field data

Note: Multiple Response.

In case of Kanpur Nagar more than 66 per cent household did not send their children because of their involvement in household work.

26. Reason for Drop-out

The reason for drop-out was again found to be the children's involvement in household work in case of more than 57 per cent of the total sample households. More than 32 per cent children and parents also reported that they stopped going to school as they started working for income generation. About 20 per cent households in Lucknow also reported that children in their families are not able to continue education as they have to help in family agriculture. Low quality education and long distance of school were some more reasons on account of which students stopped going to school in case of 7 per cent to 11 per cent sample households (Table 28).

Table 28 Reason for School Drop-Out

Reason	Lucknow	Kanpur	Total
Long Distance of School	2 (5.88)	-	2 (5.41)
Involved in House hold work	13 (38.24)	3 (100.00)	16 (43.24)
Involved in family Agricultural occupation	5 (4.71)	-	5 (13.51)
Working for income	9 (26.47)	-	9 (24.32)
Low quality of education	3 (8.82)	-	3 (8.11)
No proper conveyance	2 (5.88)	-	2 (5.41)
Total	34 (100.0)	3(100.00)	37 (100.00)

Source : Based on field data.

Note: Multiple Response.

27. Reasons for Presently Not Attending School

In most of the sample households (38.26 per cent) students were not attending the school as they were involved in household work as reported by their parents. There were number of other reasons for not attending school presently like, involvement in family agriculture, looking after of family younger children, attending marriage functions, etc. Some

have also reported the reasons as irregular teaching in schools, low quality education, presently working for income generation, etc. (Table 29).

Table 29: Reason for presently not attending in school

Reason	Lucknow	Kanpur	Total
Involved in House hold work	135 (37.92)	129 (37.83)	264 (37.88)
Involved in family Agricultural occupation	18 (5.06)	27 (7.92)	45 (6.46)
Working for income Generation	4 (1.12)	2 (0.59)	6 (0.86)
Low quality of education	18 (5.06)	16 (4.69)	34 (4.88)
Unsatisfactory behavior of teacher	1 (0.28)	5 (1.47)	6 (0.86)
Irregular teaching	6 (1.69)	3 (0.88)	9 (1.29)
Looking after of children	45 (12.64)	37 (10.85)	82 (11.76)
Incapable of bring expenses	15 (4.21)	10 (2.93)	25 (3.59)
Attend the marriage party	79 (22.19)	75 (21.99)	154 (22.09)
Illness	16 (4.49)	14 (4.11)	30 (4.30)
Not cook MDM in the School	2 (0.56)	-	2 (0.29)
Others	17 (4.78)	23 (6.74)	40 (5.74)
Total Responses	356 (100.0)	341 (100.0)	697 (100.0)

Source : Based on field data

Note: Multiple Responses.

28. Reasons for Never Going to School (Response from Children)

Out of total responses by the children who never attended school, more than 27 per cent have never gone to school as they do not have interest in studies. Another around 27 per cent did not go as they remained busy for household work. More than 22 per cent respondent children never attended school as they were to remain engaged for looking after their younger siblings. Some 29 per cent respondents attributed reasons, like: schooling is not gainful, parents do not allow to go to school and poor economic conditions, for never going to school.

Table 30: Reason for Children Never Gone to School (Children's Response)

	Reason	Lucknow	Kanpur	Total
1.	Not interested in Studying	2(25.00)	1(33.33)	3(27.27)
2.	Parents don't allow to go to school	1(12.50)		1(11.11)
3.	Household Work	1(12.50)	2(66.66)	3(27.27)
4.	Looking after Younger brothers/ sisters	2(25.00)	0(0.00)	2(18.18)
5.	Cannot effort expenses	1(12.50)	0(0.00)	1(9.29)
6.	Don't Consider school as gainful	1(2.50)	0(0.00)	1(9.09)
	Total Responses	8(100.00)	3(100.00)	11(100.00)

Note: Multiple Responses

Source : Based on field data

Major Findings

1. The surveyed sample households belonged to only Hindu and Muslim religious. Most of the households (93.70 per cent) are Hindus and rest belong to Muslim religion. The share of Muslim households has been higher (8.58 per cent) in Kanpur Nagar than in Lucknow (3.79 per cent).
2. The caste composition in sample districts showed 44 per cent were SC households, 40.65 per cent OBC and only 15.12 per cent households were of general category.
3. Among Muslim Households one third belonged to OBC category and rest two third to the general category.
4. A sub caste-wise composition showed 87.63 per cent Brahmin among general category. OBCs consisted of highest 45.73 per cent Yadavs followed by Kumis. The Kumhars were the third largest sub-caste house holds in the sample districts. Among the SC category the most of households belonged to Raidas followed by Pasies. Other Sub caste like Dhobi, Dhanuk, Nuts also existed but their members were too less.
5. Estimation of poverty level among sample households showed 22.86 per cent households below poverty line. A higher proportion of households (23.55 percent) below poverty line existed in Lucknow than a lower 22.23 per cent in Kanpur Nagar.
6. There were about 27 per cent landless households in the sample area of the district. About 19 per cent Households had land below one hectare. The highest number of households (26.61per cent) owned land between 1 hectare to 2.5 hectare. Only 1.70 per cent house hold have more than 10 hectare land size.
7. The average annual income of sample households turned out to be Rs 51057. It was higher (Rs 53892) in Lucknow than the same (Rs 48485) in Kanpur Nagar. About 17 per cent households have annual average income below Rs 20,000. More than 72 per cent households have average income less than Rs.50000. Less than 5 per cent households have annual income between Rs 90,000 and Rs 100000. Only less than 5 per cent households held income more than 1 Lakh in the sample area.

8. More than 26 Percent population belongs to the age group of 6 to 14 years who are in school going age in the sample area. The population below 6 years constituted around 13 per cent of the total population.
9. About 33 Per cent population in the sample area recorded to be illiterate. About 15 per cent population had education below primary school level. Only 13 per cent population acquired education up to primary level and 10 per cent up to upper primary level. The share of educated population up to high second and intermediate was even lower than this. A higher proportion of illiterates was found in the sample area Lucknow than Kanpur Nagar.
10. The highest share of population (32.84 per cent) was found to be student followed by working people (29.82 per cent) and house wives (21.73 per cent) in the sample area. The child population consisted of 10.62 per cent. The retired and pensioners were 2.64 per cent and 2.35 per cent were unemployed in the area. The unemployment was recorded to be higher in Lucknow than Kanpur Nagar.
11. The highest proportion of the working population (31.78 per cent) has been engaged as non agricultural labour. The second highest working group was Cultivators (23.83 percent) in the sample area. The proportion of self employment has been 12.57 per cent followed by 6.86 per cent persons who were engaged in government services. More than 6 per cent were found engaged in animal husbandry.
12. Out of total children of the age group of 6 to 14 years, 98.40 per cent were enrolled in schools. In case of Lucknow, these were only 97.33 per cent against Kanpur Nagar where 99.40 per cent children were enrolled in the schools.
13. Out of total children of 6-14 years age, 0.95 per cent were engaged in household work, 0.13 per cent found working for income generation and 0.52 per cent were 'No where children' who were found doing nothing.
14. The total number of children in 6-14 age group in the sample area was 2317. Among those 37 (1.6 per cent) were out of school children. The proportion of Out of school children was found 2.67 per cent in Lucknow and only 0.52 per cent in Kanpur Nagar.
15. Among the total out of school children in sample area, 59.46 per cent were busy in house hold work, 8.11 per cent were busy for income generation activities and 32.43 per

cent were doing nothing. Higher proportion girls (78.95 per cent) were engaged in households work.

16. A higher enrollment rate found among Muslim children than Hindus in the sample area. But in case of girls a lower enrollment rate was recorded among Muslim in both the districts. However, a higher enrollment among girls than boys, irrespective of their religion, was recorded in the sample area.
17. An overall higher percentage of out of school children (1.70 per cent) was recorded among Hindu children than the Muslim children (0.56 per cent).
18. The combined share of dropout children constituted 1.22 per cent. Among Muslims There was no drop out child. Among Hindus, children dropout was 1.33 per cent and higher among boys than girls.
19. The proportion of never enrolled children was 0.39 per cent in sample area. Among Muslim proportion of such children was higher (0.56 per cent) than Hindus (0.37 per cent). The proportion of never enrolled girls in total never enrolled children was higher in both the religions.
20. The children enrolled but not going to school frequently (regular absentees) constituted around 30 per cent of the total enrolled children. Such students were higher (36.72 per cent) among Muslims than Hindus (29.63 per cent). Further a higher percentage of girl students than boys belonged to this category in both the religious groups.
21. About 67 per cent of the total never school going children belonged to SC category and remaining 37 per cent were from OBC Category. There was no such child among general Category in the sample area.
22. In case of drop out children also, there was no general Category child and most of the drop out children (64 per cent) belonged to SC group and remaining were OBC.
23. Within the Category of SC children, 0.62 per cent of total SC children have never gone to school and 1.86 per cent were drop out students.
24. In case of OBC, 0.28 per cent children have never gone to school and 0.93 per cent were drop out children.

25. Of the total enrolled children of 6-14 years age, 30 per cent of students were not present in the school. These are the frequent defaulter in terms of presence in the school. Their reading and writing skills are found to be as bad as or out of school children.
26. The proportion of SC students not going to school despite their enrollment has been highest (35.82 per cent) as compared to OBC and general Category students.
27. A higher proportion of girls did not go to school despite their enrollment among SC and OBC students.
28. A sub caste wise analysis of children who have never gone to school, showed the highest proportion of Nai (Barbar) and Nut sub caste in total such children in their respective sub caste.
29. The highest drop out was found among Kumhars of OBC (14.28 per cent) followed by Nais and Yadavs.
30. Around 18 to 42 per cent of students of Brahmins and Thakurs sub caste of general Category were not attending the school. The proportion of such students was even higher among different sub castes of OBCs. Such students among SC sub caste varied from 17 per cent to a maximum of 60 per cent.
31. More than 44 per cent households reported that children never gone to school because they were involved in household work. Some 22 percent house holds did not send their children to school because of poverty and long distance of school. The same proportion of households did never send their children to school for looking after their younger siblings in the family.
32. About 57 percent households reported that drop out of their children was because of their involvement in household work. In some 32 per cent household parents and children reported that children stopped going to school as they became busy in income generating activities. More than 20 per cent household reported the involvement of their children in family agriculture, resulting into dropout of their children. Low quality education and distance of school has also been the cause of dropout for some 7 to 11 per cent households in the sample area.
33. The reason for presently not going to school of more than 38 per cent households has been their children's involved in house hold work. Some other reasons like contribution

in family agriculture, attending marriage functions, looking after younger children in family, irregular teaching in the school, low quality education and involvement in income generating activity by the students have also been attributed to the non attendance of children in the schools.

34. There has not been any significant impact of family poverty level and occupational status on the school going status of children. The children who never attended school, belonged to the BPL as well as APL families and came from different occupational groups of rural households.

155	Chandan	Rajesh																	
156	Mansukha	do																	
157	Anshika	do																	
158	Ranjit	Bhagauti																	
159	Anju	do																	
160	Ajay	Balram																	
161	Vijay	do																	
162	Shalaoni	do																	
163	Dipanshu	do																	
164	Raj kr.	Parshuram																	
165	Suman	do																	
166	Anuj	Mool chand																	
167	Pushkar	do																	
168	Sonu	Jagdish																	
169	Monu	do																	
170	Suraj	Do																	
171	Sangita	Sant lal																	
172	Pooja	Sant ram																	
173	Rohit	Awadhesh																	
174	Shivam	do																	
175	Sahasbhan Sing	Ajay Pal																	
176	Gajraj	Ram kumar							YES					1					
177	Jyoti	do																	
178	Saroj km.	Ram Khelavan							YES					1					
179	Mira	do							YES					1					
180	Rajnish	do																	
181	Anisha	Sham lal							YES					1					
182	Ajay	do																	
183	Niraj	Sarvesh							YES					1					
184	Anuj	do																	
185	Shiv nandan	do																	
186	Shama bano	Saqil																	
187	Samrin	Fayaz																	
188	Jaid	do																	
189	Salman	Shahnaz																	
190	Taranum	Yunush																	
191	Rukshar	Raish																	

Note: Reason For Never Enrollment-Poverty in Family-1, Long Distance of School-2, Involved in Household Work-3, To Look after Children-4, Others-5

Reason For Droup-Out Children- Long Distance of School-1, Involved in Household Work-2, Involved in Family Agricultural Occupation-3 Working for Income-4, Low Quality of Education-5, Others-6

82	Rachha	do																
83	Ghan syam	do																
84	Anuj	do																
85	Priti	Narain																
86	Alok	Sant Ram																
87	Akash	do																
88	Vikash	do																
89	Neeloo	Krishn																
90	Roshni	do																
91	Mosmi	do																
92	Aman	do																
93	Deepa	Mahesh Kr.																
94	Nidhi	do																
95	Roopeshs	do																
96	Chotoo	Gaseshwar																
97	Chandan	Sharwar Kr.																
98	Vinood	do																
99	Suhani	do																

Annexure-5.1

List of Out of School Children Not Included in SSA House Hold Survey: Village- Paharnagar, Gram Panchayat- Paharnagar Tikariya, Block- Gosaiganj, District- Lucknow

Nil

Annexure-5.2

List of Out Of School Children Included in SSA House Hold Survey But Not Appeared in Our Survey: Village- Paharnagar, Gram Panchayat- Paharnagar Tikariya, Block- Gosaiganj, District- Lucknow

Nil

Annexure-6

List of Children in the Age Group of 6-14, Years: Village- Tikariya, Gram Panchayat- Paharnagar Tikariya, Block- Gosaiganj, District- Lucknow

S. No.	Name of Children (6-14)	Fathers Name	Never Enrolled Children	Reason For Never Enrollment					Drop-Out Children	Reason for Drop-Out Children						
				1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Rubi	Ramesh														
2	Nisha	Shiv Sagar														
3	Madhuri	do														
4	Kuldip	do														
5	Poonam	Raju														
6	Romi	Kamta Pd.														
7	Rina	do														
8	Arti	Panna lal														
9	Parmita	Ram Nath														
10	Asmita	Do														
11	Ashish	Sarv Jit														
12	Anish	do														
13	Khushbu	Milan														
14	Kiran	Ram din														
15	Vandana	Ram bali														
16	Saloni	Suraj bali														
17	Mullu	Rameshwri														
18	Trishul	Ram Suchit														
19	Ashani	do														
20	Shivani	do														
21	Rimjhim	Ram Sagar														
22	Suresh	Maikoo														
23	Jyoti	do														
24	Durgesh	Ram Charn														
25	Amit	do														
26	Rohit	Mani Ram														
27	Sunaina	Amar Jit														
28	Gyatri	do														
29	Rachana	Do														
30	Suraj	Chander														
31	Kavita	Mahadev														
32	Arjun	Bahadur Pd														
33	Kamlesh	do														
34	Omkar	do														
35	Renu	Chheda lal														
36	Luxmi	Vinod														
37	Durgesh	do														
38	Gita	Ram Lakhan														
39	Kajal	Kanhaiya														
40	Pawan	Ram Adhar														
41	Sapna	do														
42	Manisa	do														
43	Priti	Harishchandra														
44	Vikas	do														
45	Sonam	Harischand														
46	Dipak	Kubhkaran														
47	Komal	Do														
48	Sarita	Vijay														
49	Sangita	Do														
50	Roshani	Sahaj Ram														
51	Varsa km.	do														

Annexure-9.2

List of Out Of School Children Included in SSA House Hold Survey But Not Appeared in Our Survey: Village- Tikra, Gram Panchayat- Tikra, Block- Kalyanpur, District- Kanpur Nagar

Nil

Annexure-10

List of Children in the Age Group of 6-14, Years: Village- Gopalpur, Gram Panchayat- Gopalpur, Block- Ghatampur, District-Kanpur Nagar

[illegible]

Annexure -11.1

List of Out of School Children not included in SSA house hold survey : Village – Sardi Pur, Gram Panchyat- Gopalpur, Block- Ghatampur, District- Kanpur.

Sl No	Name of children (6-14)	Father's Name	Never Enrolled Children	Reason for Never Enrolled					Drop-out Children	Reason for Drop-out Children					
				1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bano	Rambabu	YES					1							

Annexure -11.2

List of Out of School Children included in SSA house hold survey but not appear in our survey : Village – Sardi Pur, Gram Panchyat- Gopalpur, Block- Ghatampur, District- Kanpur.

NIL

Annexure-12

List of Children in the Age Group of 6-14, Years: Village- Amar Singh Ka Dera, Gram Panchayat- Gopalpur, Block- Ghatampur, District- Kanpur Nagar

S.N	Name of Children (6-14)	Fathers Name	Never Enrolled Children	Reason For Never Enrollment					Drop-Out Children	Reason for Drop-Out Children					
				1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Manish	Mahendra Singh													
2	Manisha	do													
3	Anjali	Bahadur Singh													
4	Aman	do													
5	Poonam	Ravindra Singh													
6	Vinay	Mahesh													
7	Vibha	do													
8	Himanshu	Do													
9	Ankit	Ranvijay Singh													
10	Komal	Subhas Singh													
11	Sangam	do													

Annexure-12.1

List of Out of School Children Not Included in SSA House Hold Survey: Village- Amar Singh Ka Dera, Gram Panchayat-Gopalpur, Block- Ghatampur, District- Kanpur Nagar

NIL

Annexure-12.2

List of Out Of School Children Included in SSA House Hold Survey But Not Appeared in Our Survey: Village- Amar Singh Ka Dera, Gram Panchayat- Gopalpur, Block- Ghatampur, District- Kanpur Nagar

NIL

80	Ratnesh	Deshraj																	
81	Prinka	Ram Prakash																	
82	Sonam	Indra Pal																	
83	Zaiby	Indra Pal																	
84	Shubhash	Kishorilal																	
85	Arvind	Kishorilal																	
86	Sangita	Banshlal																	
87	Kamal	Banshlal																	
88	Virendra	Kandhai																	
89	Vandana	Kandhai																	
90	Sadhana	Kandhai																	
91	Mukesh	Shivraj																	
92	Prinka	Sukh Nandan																	
93	Ravi	Dharmendra																	
94	Annad	Ram Sajivan																	
95	Soni	Rajkumar																	
96	Gita	Rajkumar																	
97	Sudhir	Ram jiwan																	

Annexure -14.1

List of Out of School Children not included in SSA house hold survey : Village – Rai Pur, Gram Panchyat- Gopalpur, Block- Ghatampur, District- Kanpur.

NIL

Annexure -14.2

List of Out of School Children included in SSA house hold survey but not appear in our survey: Village – Rai Pur, Gram Panchyat- Gopalpur, Block- Ghatampur, District- Kanpur.

NIL